

United States Military Academy at West Point, served his distinguished career as a member of the Buffalo Soldiers throughout the world, traveling to the Philippines during the Spanish-American War, Haiti as the first African-American military attaché for the United States, Liberia and Mexico as a military attaché, Monrovia as advisor to the Liberian government, and several other stations within the borders of the United States, holding commands during most of these tours;

Whereas Colonel Charles Young took a vested interest in the development of African-American youth by serving as an educator, teaching in local high schools and at Wilberforce University in Ohio, and developing a military training ground for African-American enlisted men to help them achieve officer status for World War I at Fort Huachuca;

Whereas Colonel Charles Young achieved so much in the face of race-based adversity and while he fought a fatal disease, Bright's Disease, which eventually took his life; and

Whereas there are currently 21 existing chapters of the 9th and 10th Cavalry Association, with 20 domestic chapters and 1 in Germany; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the bravery and dedication of the Buffalo Soldiers throughout United States and world history;

(2) honors 1 of the Buffalo Soldiers' most distinguished heroes, Colonel Charles Young, for his lifetime achievements; and

(3) recognizes the continuing legacy of the Buffalo Soldiers throughout the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 98—DESIGNATING THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON JUNE 11 AND ENDING ON JUNE 15, 2001 AS "NATIONAL WORK SAFE WEEK"

Mr. BOND submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 98

Whereas Congress believes that 100 percent of workplace injuries are preventable when employers and employees work together;

Whereas both employer and employee attitudes and awareness are essential to maintain an injury-free workplace;

Whereas the total nationwide workplace accident costs in 1998 were \$122,600,000,000, with a national average of \$28,000 per disabling injury and \$940,000 per work-related death;

Whereas workplace injuries also carry indirect or hidden costs that cannot be calculated, such as property damage, lost production, and modified duty; and

Whereas the period beginning on June 11 and ending on June 15, 2001 will be declared Work Safe Week in the State of Missouri; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the period beginning on June 11 and ending on June 15, 2001 as "National Work Safe Week" to be recognized by employers and employees committing themselves to creating an injury-free workplace; by employers and employees taking all necessary steps to achieve this goal; and by employers and employees developing the habits and approaches that will lead to injury-free workplaces throughout the entire year; and

(2) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 99—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF THE OLYMPICS

Mr. CAMPBELL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 99

Whereas for over 100 years, the Olympic movement has built a more peaceful and better world by educating young people through amateur athletics, by bringing together athletes from many countries in friendly competition, and by forging new relationships bound by friendship, solidarity, and fair play;

Whereas the United States Olympic Committee is dedicated to coordinating and developing amateur athletic activity in the United States to foster productive working relationships among sports-related organizations;

Whereas the United States Olympic Committee promotes and supports amateur athletic activities involving the United States and foreign nations;

Whereas the United States Olympic Committee promotes and encourages physical fitness and public participation in amateur athletic activities;

Whereas the United States Olympic Committee assists organizations and persons concerned with sports in the development of athletic programs for amateur athletes;

Whereas the United States Olympic Committee protects the opportunity of each amateur athlete, coach, trainer, manager, administrator, and official to participate in amateur athletic competition;

Whereas athletes representing the United States at the Olympic Games have achieved great success personally and for the Nation;

Whereas thousands of men and women of the United States are focusing their energy and skill on becoming part of the United States Olympic Team and aspire to compete in the 2002 Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City, Utah;

Whereas the Nation takes great pride in the qualities of commitment to excellence, grace under pressure, and good will toward other competitors exhibited by the athletes of the United States Olympic Team; and

Whereas June 23, 2001 is the anniversary of the founding of the modern Olympic movement, representing the date on which the Congress of Paris approved the proposal of Pierre de Coubertin to found the modern Olympics; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of the Olympics;

(2) calls upon the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the anniversary of the founding of the modern Olympic movement; and

(3) calls upon the people of the United States to observe such anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President. Today I submit a resolution to recognize and support the United States Olympic Committee and the 2002 Olympic Games.

There are several reasons why I have a particular interest in the Olympic Movement and the U.S. Olympic Committee. I am the only Olympian in the United States Senate and Congressman JIM RYAN and I are the only two current Members of Congress to have been members of an Olympic Team.

Years ago, I founded the U.S. Olympic Caucus with former Senator Bill Bradley and former Congressman Tom

McMillan. In addition, the United States Olympic Committee is headquartered in Colorado Springs, CO, along with the Olympic Training Center. Many athletes are currently training at that facility for future Olympic Games and especially in preparation for the 2002 Olympic Games in Salt Lake City, UT.

As I look back on the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo, Japan, I remember how proud I was to be on the U.S. Olympic Team. Carrying the United States flag in the closing ceremonies was one of the greatest experiences of my life. I remember how proud I was to be an American and an Olympian. I hold that moment in my heart and relive it at each new Olympic Games to this day.

The Olympic motto is "Swifter, Higher, Stronger" and with that ideal, the Olympic Movement brings out the very best in all of us, athletes and spectators alike. I believe, along with the United States Olympic Committee, that competition and the athletes are the heart and soul of the Olympic Movement. This is the reason that I offer this resolution today.

The United States Olympic Committee is to be highly commended for the prompt and decisive action it took after accusations of inappropriate solicitations surfaced. It is also to be commended for establishing the fully independent, United States Anti Doping Agency, USADA, to address the important issues of athlete doping detection, prevention and education. USADA is also headquartered in Colorado Springs and is leading the way for world anti-doping measures.

I know how much good the games do for young men and women and for our country. I am convinced the United States Olympic Committee has done everything in its power to get to the bottom of allegations, punish those who deserve it, and return the focus of the Olympic Movement back where it should be, with the athletes.

Most people don't realize that unlike many of the world's Olympic teams, the U.S. Olympic Team gets not one dime of Federal money to subsidize its sports operations. Our Olympic Team is solely supported by the contributions of millions of Americans and American businesses and corporations which are dedicated to the Olympic Movement.

The Olympic Movement will endure and prosper only by the continued vigilance and the ongoing commitment of organizers and supporters, and by our unwavering support of the athletes who are the future of the modern Olympic Games.

As we begin the countdown towards the 2002 Olympic Games, my resolution would designate June 23, 2000, as Olympic Day in recognition of the anniversary of the founding of the modern Olympic Movement. I urge my colleagues to support prompt passage of this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 44—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING NATIONAL PEARL HARBOR REMEMBRANCE DAY

Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, and Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 44

Whereas on December 7, 1941, the Imperial Japanese Navy and Air Force attacked units of the Armed Forces of the United States stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii;

Whereas 2,403 members of the Armed Forces of the United States were killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor;

Whereas there are more than 12,000 members of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association;

Whereas the 60th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor will be December 7, 2001;

Whereas on August 23, 1994, Public Law 103-308 was enacted, designating December 7 of each year as National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day; and

Whereas Public Law 103-308, reenacted as section 129 of title 36, United States Code, requests the President to issue each year a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and all departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government, and interested organizations, groups, and individuals, to fly the flag of the United States at half-staff each December 7 in honor of the individuals who died as a result of their service at Pearl Harbor: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, pays tribute to—

(1) the United States citizens who died in the attack; and

(2) the members of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Madam President, I rise today, with my colleague Senator SMITH of New Hampshire, to submit a concurrent resolution honoring the American servicemen who were attacked by the Japanese Imperial Forces at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Senator SMITH submitted a parallel resolution last year but has allowed me to take the lead on this matter this year in light of the special significance of Pearl Harbor remembrance day to my family.

My uncle, Navy Ensign Edward Webb Gosselin, was among the 1,102 American seamen killed aboard the battleship U.S.S. *Arizona* on December 7, 1941.

Edward had enlisted in the Navy in September of 1940 and reported to his first duty station, the *Arizona*, in May of 1941. He was 24 years old when he died. Edward had just graduated from Yale University and was, in fact, the first Yale graduate to die in World War II.

The Navy later named a destroyer escort after Edward, and it was named the U.S.S. *Gosselin*.

Fittingly, after participating in the invasion of Okinawa, the *Gosselin* had

the honor of being the first American warship to enter Japanese waters upon that nation's surrender. The *Gosselin* also was the first ship to bring home American prisoners of war held in Japan. Many years later, Edward's father, my grandfather, recounted the tremendous pride he felt upon hearing the ship's name mentioned during radio broadcasts of the surrender.

The resolution that Senator SMITH and I introduce today reminds federal departments and agencies to fly the United States flag at half-mast on December 7, and pays tribute to the United States citizens who died in the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor, and to the members of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association. I conclude by asking all of my colleagues to join me this Memorial Day in remembering and honoring the 2,403 American sailors and soldiers who were killed at Pearl Harbor, and all other Americans in uniform who have died serving their country.

NOTICE OF HEARING

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, AND RECREATION

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the scheduled oversight hearing before the Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to be held on Thursday, June 14, 2001 at 2:30 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC has been cancelled. The purpose of this hearing had been to review the implementation of the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program and to review efforts to extend or make the program permanent.

For further information, please contact Jim O'Toole or Shane Perkins of the committee staff at (202) 224-1219.

RESTORING EARNINGS TO LIFT INDIVIDUAL AND EMPOWER FAMILIES (RELIEF) ACT OF 2001

On May 23, 2001, the Senate amended and passed H.R. 1836, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill from the House of Representatives (H.R. 1836) entitled "An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 104 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002.", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; ETC.

(a) *SHORT TITLE*.—This Act may be cited as the "Restoring Earnings To Lift Individuals and Empower Families (RELIEF) Act of 2001".

(b) *AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE*.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(c) *SECTION 15 NOT TO APPLY*.—No amendment made by this Act shall be treated as a change in a rate of tax for purposes of section 15 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(d) *TABLE OF CONTENTS*.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; etc.

TITLE I—INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATE REDUCTIONS

Subtitle A—In General

Sec. 101. Reduction in income tax rates for individuals.

Sec. 102. Increase in amount of income required before phaseout of itemized deductions begins.

Sec. 103. Repeal of phaseout of deduction for personal exemptions.

Subtitle B—Compliance With Congressional Budget Act

Sec. 111. Sunset of provisions of title.

TITLE II—CHILD TAX CREDIT

Subtitle A—In General

Sec. 201. Modifications to child tax credit.

Sec. 202. Sense of the Senate on the modifications to the child tax credit.

Sec. 203. Expansion of adoption credit and adoption assistance programs.

Sec. 204. Refunds disregarded in the administration of Federal programs and federally assisted programs.

Sec. 205. Dependent care credit.

Sec. 206. Allowance of credit for employer expenses for child care assistance.

Sec. 207. Allowance of credit for employer expenses for child care assistance.

Subtitle B—Compliance With Congressional Budget Act

Sec. 211. Sunset of provisions of title.

TITLE III—MARRIAGE PENALTY RELIEF

Subtitle A—In General

Sec. 301. Elimination of marriage penalty in standard deduction.

Sec. 302. Phaseout of marriage penalty in 15-percent bracket.

Sec. 303. Marriage penalty relief for earned income credit; earned income to include only amounts includible in gross income; simplification of earned income credit.

Subtitle B—Compliance With Congressional Budget Act

Sec. 311. Sunset of provisions of title.

TITLE IV—AFFORDABLE EDUCATION PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Education Savings Incentives

Sec. 401. Modifications to education individual retirement accounts.

Sec. 402. Modifications to qualified tuition programs.

Subtitle B—Educational Assistance

Sec. 411. Permanent extension of exclusion for employer-provided educational assistance.

Sec. 412. Elimination of 60-month limit and increase in income limitation on student loan interest deduction.

Sec. 413. Exclusion of certain amounts received under the National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program and the F. Edward Hebert Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship and Financial Assistance Program.

Sec. 414. Exclusion from income of certain amounts contributed to Coverdell education savings accounts.

Subtitle C—Liberalization of Tax-Exempt Financing Rules for Public School Construction

Sec. 421. Additional increase in arbitrage rebate exception for governmental bonds used to finance educational facilities.

Sec. 422. Treatment of qualified public educational facility bonds as exempt facility bonds.

Sec. 423. Treatment of bonds issued to acquire renewable resources on land subject to conservation easement.